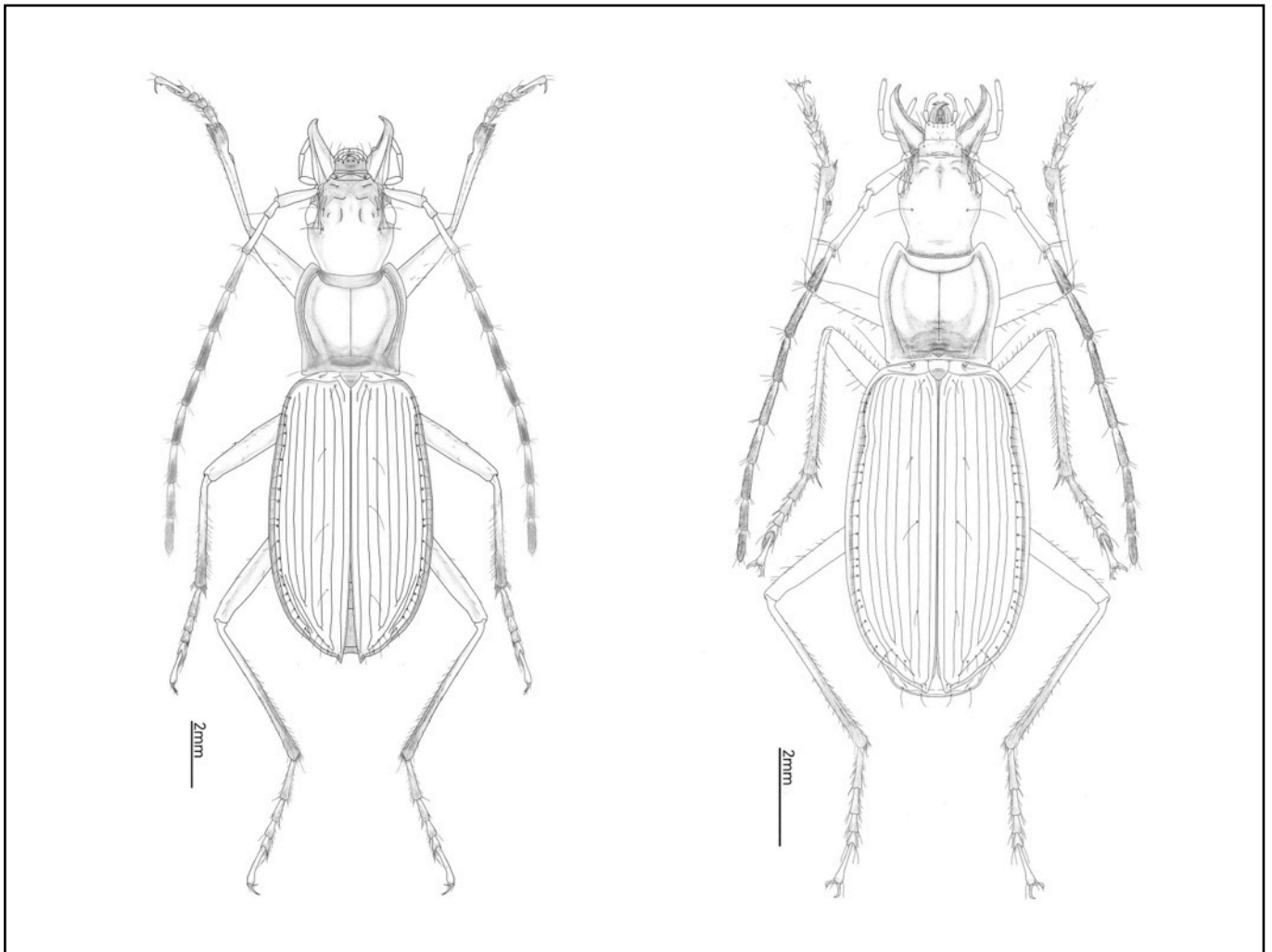


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Description of two new endogenous *Jujiroa* species (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Platyninae) from mainland China

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Keywords:

Coleoptera; new species;
Carabidae; endogenous;
Platyninae; Sichuan;
Jujiroa; Zhejiang;
taxonomy; China.
description;

Abstract. – In this paper, two new *Jujiroa* species are described: *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov. (Micangshan Forest Park, Sichuan) and *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov. (Baimashan Forest Park, Zhejiang). The first records of two endogenous *Jujiroa* species from mainland China are presented, including the first record for the province Zhejiang for the genus.

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Introduction

Carabidae is the largest family in the suborder Adephaga of Coleoptera, containing more than 34000 species/subspecies all over the world (Lorenz, 2005). They inhabit various habitats, such as caves and soil. To adapt to dark environment, ground beetles generally have evolved several modified morphological characters, such as an elongated body and appendages, long and highly developed sensory setae, reduced or absent eyes, and a depigmented body (Casale *et al.*, 1998; Faille *et al.*, 2010).

The genus *Jujiroa* Uéno, 1952 is known from China, Japan and Vietnam (Wada & Ashida, 2022). In China, 12 species have been described from mainland (Jedlička, 1961; Vigna Taglianti, 1995; Uéno & Kishimoto, 2001; Deuve, 2004; Uéno, 2007; Deuve & Pütz, 2013; Fang *et al.* 2020; Tian & He, 2020a; Tian & He, 2020b; Tian *et al.*, 2023; Jiang & Zeng, 2025b), all of which are cavernicolous (Fang *et al.* 2020; Tian & He, 2020a; Tian & He, 2020b; Tian *et al.*, 2023; Jiang & Zeng, 2025b), and 7 species from Taiwan province, all endogenous species (Uéno & Saito, 1991).

In this paper, two new *Jujiroa* species: *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov. and *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov. are described and illustrated. These two species represent the first two endogenous *Jujiroa* species from mainland China, with the first *Jujiroa* record for Zhejiang Province.

Material and methods

Dissections and observations were performed under an Olympus 8ZX16 microscope. Dissected male genital pieces, including the median lobe and parameres of the aedeagus were put on small paper cards and then pinned beneath the specimens from which they were removed. Female genitalia were dipped in 10% KOH for one day before dissection, then cleaned in lactic acid for one day, and stained in Chlorazol Black dissolved in 70% ethanol for 30 s.

Habitat images were taken using a Nikon Z5 camera with Laowa CF 90 mm f/2.8 2X Super Macro lens. Images of morphological details were taken using a Nikon Z7 camera with Laowa CF 25 mm f/2.8 2.5–5X Super Macro lens. Genitalia images were taken using a Canon 5Dsr camera with a customized 10x industrial lens. Figure 6 was taken using an OPPO Reno9 smartphone. Figure 11 endogenous was taken using a vivo S5 smartphone. Images of the same object at different focal planes were combined using Zerene Stacker 1.04 stacking software. Adobe Photoshop CS6 was used for postprocessing. Morphological terminology follows Zhu *et al.* (2024). All examined material for this study is deposited in the South China Agricultural University, Guangzhou, China (SCAU).

Measurement criteria and abbreviations

- **Body length** (BL): length from the right mandible (when opened) to the apex of the elytra and from apical margin of labrum to elytral apex.

- **Elytra length** (EL): length from base of scutellum to elytral apex.

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- **Elytra width (EW)**: maximum width of combined elytra;
- **Head length excluding mandibles (HLI)**: length from front of labrum to the occipital constriction.
- **Head length including mandibles (HLm)**: length from apex of right mandible to the occipital constriction.
- **Head width (HW)**: maximum head width, including eyes.
- **Pronotum anterior width (PAW)**: width along tips of anterior angles.
- **Pronotum posterior width (PBW)**: width along tips of posterior angles.
- **Pronotum length (PL)**: length through mid-line.
- **Pronotum width (PW)**: maximum pronotum width.
- **Length of apical lamella of aedeagus (AL)**: length from apical margin of apical orifice to the extreme apex of median lobe.
- **Width of apical lamella of aedeagus (AW)**: width along base of apical lamella.

Results

Jujiroa kusha sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-3; 4A, C; 5)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/EC398367-F5A5-4580-83FA-31FC756F6E4F>

Holotype, ♂ (SCAU) China, Sichuan Province, Bazhong City, Nanjiang County, Micangshan Forest Park, 32°68'8.09"N, 106°56'40.73"E, 1560 m, VI-11-2025, Jin-Duo Wang leg.

Diagnosis. – A medium-sized *Jujiroa* species, body dark reddish-brown; head ovate; macrophthalmic; pronotum widely reflexed along lateral margins, faintly nearly straight before posterior angles; anterior angles strongly protruded, posterior angles blunt; lateral gutters gradually widen to base, fused with basal foveae; elytra with humeral angles rounded; striae shallow and impunctate; intervals nearly flat; interval 3 with three setiferous pores; apices distinctly protruded, mucronate; tarsi smooth.

Comparisons. – This new species is different from all other species of this genus in:

- 1- Temporae convex and distinctly expanded;
- 2- Eyes convex and strongly expanded;
- 3- Striae of elytra shallow and impunctate;
- 4- Body less depigmented.

Description

General (Fig. 1, 2). – BL = 15.5 mm (including mandibles), 13.6 mm (excluding mandibles); dorsum dark reddish brown, elytra dark reddish brown with moderately shiny surface, antennae, mouthparts and tarsomeres reddish brown.

Head (Fig. 3A, B). – Ovate (HLm/HW = 1.57) (HLI/HW = 1.16); temporae convex and distinctly expanded; frontal furrows short and shallow; with two pairs of supraorbital setae; eyes large, strongly convex; labrum with anterior margin bisinuate; mentum tooth short, bluntly bifid at apex; mentum bisetose, submentum bisetose each side; length of antennae unknown cause of partially lost; microsculptural meshes nearly isodiametric.

Pronotum (Fig. 4A). – Subcordate, distinctly wider than long (PL/PW = 0.86); evidently wider than head (PW/HW = 1.26); widest at apical 1/3; both posterior and anterior margins truncate, lateral margins widely reflexed throughout, evenly curved from anterior angles to half, then distinctly sinuate and nearly straight before posterior angles; posterior margin wider than anterior margin (PBW/PAW = 1.20); lateral gutters sparsely punctate, gradually widen to base, fused with basal foveae; anterior angles strongly protruded, bluntly triangular; posterior angles well-marked, bluntly rectangular; disc glabrous and gently convex, with some shallow transverse wrinkles; median line fine but clearly defined, not reaching anterior nor posterior borders; basal foveae short and deep, without punctures or wrinkles; middle area between two basal foveae sparsely punctate, with longitudinal rugose; microsculptural meshes transversely.

Elytra (Fig. 4C). – Elongate and amygdaloid (EL/EW = 1.78); widest at basal 4/7; basal marginations complete and nearly straight, humeral angles rounded, without denticle; apices distinctly protruded, mucronate;

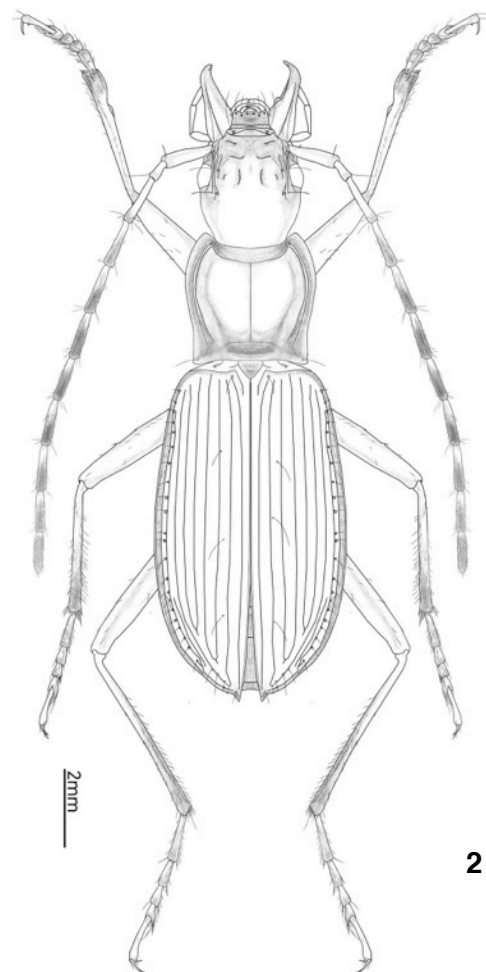


Fig. 1-2. Dorsal habitus of *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov., ♂, holotype (antennomeres 8–11 are Imaginary).

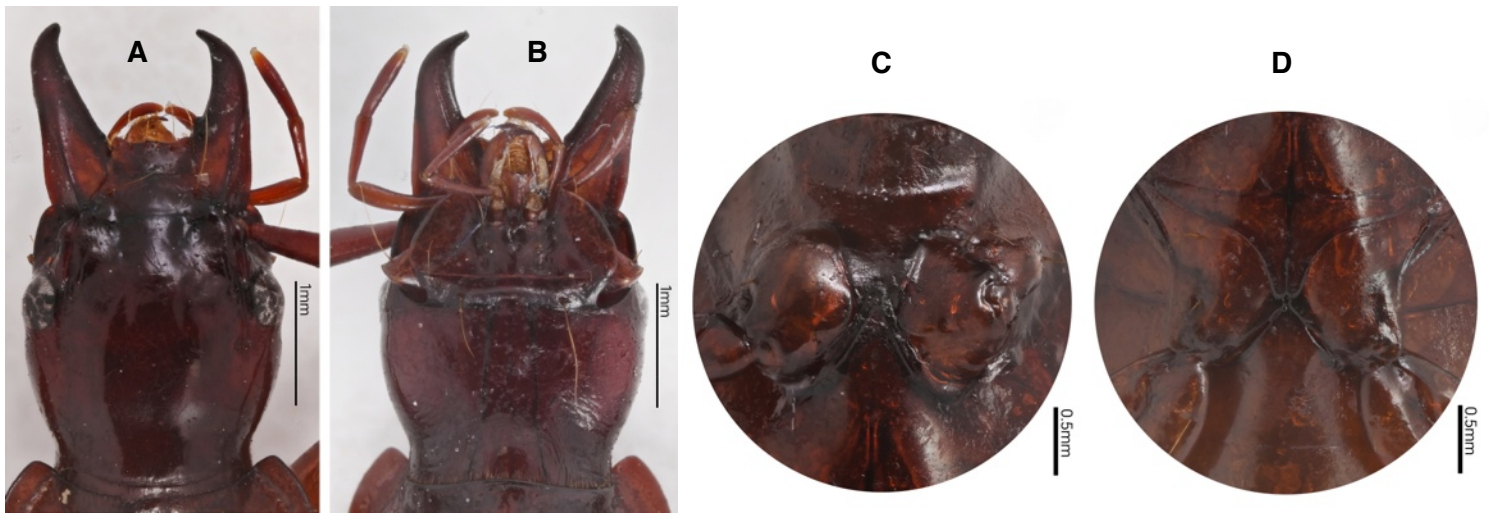


Fig. 3. *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov.

A, B. Head. C. mesocoxae. D. metacoxae. A. Dorsal view. B, C, D. Ventral view.

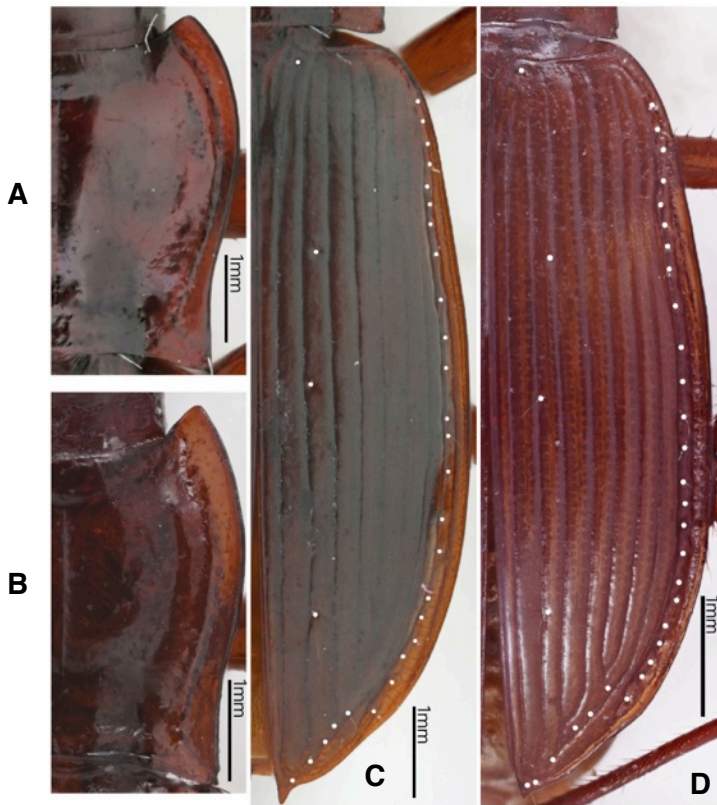


Fig. 4. Dorsal view of pronotum (A, B) and right elytron (C, D) of *Jujiroa* spp.

A, C. *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov. B, D. *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov.



Fig. 5. Male genitalia of *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov.

A. Lateral view. B. Dorsal view.

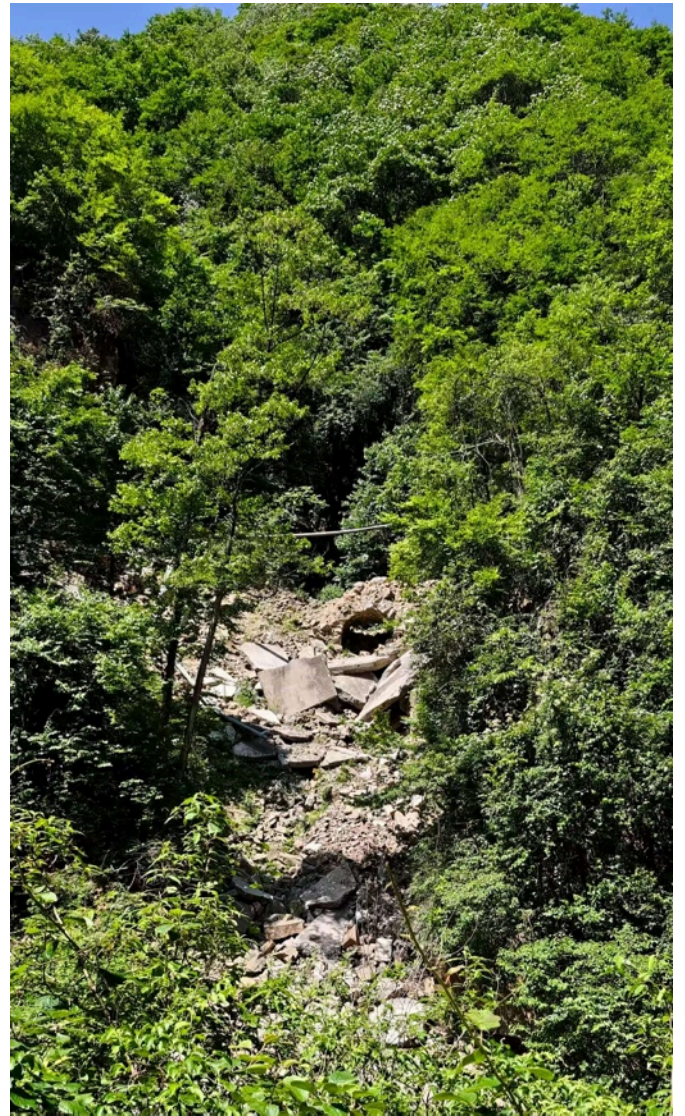


Fig. 6. Micangshan Forest Park, the type locality of *Jujiroa kusha* sp. nov.

parascutellar pores present; parascutellar striae well developed and short; striae shallow and impunctate; intervals nearly flat; each elytron with three setiferous pores on interval 3, at about basal 1/4, basal 9/20 and basal 3/4 on the right, and about basal 1/5, middle and basal 3/4 on the left respectively; umbilical series interval 9 with composed of 22 pores throughout, continuous; four pores present at end of interval 7; one apical pores present; microsculptural meshes transversely.

Legs. – Thin and slender, meso- (Fig. 3C) and meta- (Fig. 3D) coxae bisetose; each trochanter unisetose; meta-femora bisetose posteriorly; tibiae and tarsi smooth, without longitudinal sulci externally; tarsomere 4 bilobed in pro- and meso-legs, while deeply emarginated in meta-ones.

Male genitalia (Fig. 5). – Median lobe of aedeagus thin and narrow, base moderately curved, moderately tapered to apex; in left lateral view, ventral margin gently arcuate near middle, then weakly curved towards apex gradually, apical lamella thickened; in dorsal view, two lateral margins both straight, narrow to apex gradually, apical orifice distinctly large, not turned to left side nor right side, apical lamella (Fig. 5B) long ($AL/AW = 1.37$), even coniform, not turned to left side nor right side, blunt at apex; left paramere large and conchate, apex rounded; right paramere long and laminar, apex rounded.

Female. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The new species is named after the song “ku sha” by Chinese lyricist Qiu-Li Lin and composer Mei-Ling Xiong, noun in apposition.

Distribution. – China (Sichuan). Known only from Micangshan Forest Park (Fig. 5) in Nanjiang County.

Remarks. – The holotype of the new species was collected from a drainage ditch filled with fallen leaves on a mountainside. Unfortunately, due to suboptimal preservation, the specimen has slight decayed, resulting in the loss of the left antenna and antennomeres 8–11 of the right antenna.

***Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov.**

(Fig. 4B, D; 7–10; 11D)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/904268AD-1167-481B-9D8B-91831ACAED5E>

Holotype, ♀ (SCAU), China, Zhejiang Province, Lishui City, Suichang County, Baimashan Forest Park, 28°37'31.19"N, 119°10'59.27"E, 1350 m, V-12-2025, Jin-Qiao Zhu leg.

Diagnosis. – A small-sized *Jujiroa* species, body reddish-brown; head ovate; microphthalmic; antennae not reaching at apices of elytral apex; pronotum widely reflexed along lateral margins, faintly nearly straight before posterior angles; anterior angles remarkably protruded, posterior angles acute; lateral gutters gradually widen to base, fused with basal foveae; elytra with humeral angles rounded; striae well incised and weakly punctate; intervals moderately convex; interval 3 with three setiferous pores; apices distinctly protruded, weakly mucronate; tarsi smooth.

Comparisons. – The new species is most similar to *Jujiroa inexpectata* Tian & Wang, 2020, both of which have ovate head, nearly rectangular, apex sharp posterior angles, remarkably protruded, nearly triangular and bluntly sharpened anterior angles and small and slightly convex eyes. But the new species can be distinguished from the latter by:

- 1- Submentum with three setae on each side (versus with only two setae in *J. inexpectata*);
- 2- Lateral margins of pronotum before posterior angles nearly straight (versus distinctly sinuate in *J. inexpectata*);
- 3- Interval 8 of elytron suddenly deepened and distinctly curved at about basal 1/5 (versus gentle in *J. inexpectata*);
- 4- Gonocoxite 2 of female genitalia normal (versus more slender in *J. inexpectata*);
- 5- Gonocoxite 2 of female genitalia with three tiny setae on outer margin (versus with only one in *J. inexpectata*).

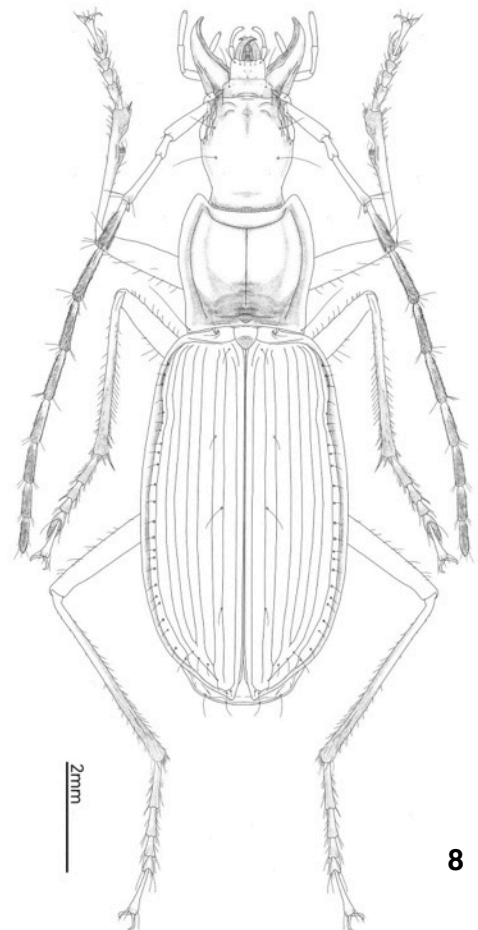


Fig. 7–8. Dorsal habitus of *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov., ♀, holotype.

Description

General (Fig. 7, 8). – BL = 12.4 mm (including mandibles), 11.1 mm (excluding mandibles); dorsum reddish brown, somewhat darker on head, elytra reddish brown with strongly shiny surface, antennae, mouthparts and tarsomeres reddish brown.

Head (Fig. 9A, B). – Ovate (HLm/HW = 1.71) (HLI/HW = 1.26); temporae convex and moderately expanded; frontal furrows short and shallow; with two pairs of supraorbital setae; eyes small and slightly convex; labrum with anterior margin emarginated; mentum tooth short, bluntly bifid at apex; mentum bisetose, submentum trisetose each side; antennae long, reaching at about 1/4 of elytral apex; microsculptural meshes nearly isodiametric.

Pronotum (Fig. 4B). – Subcordate, distinctly wider than long (PL/PW = 0.84); evidently wider than head (PW/HW = 1.41); widest at apical 1/3; both posterior and anterior margins truncate, lateral margins widely and strongly reflexed throughout, evenly curved from anterior angles to half, then distinctly sinuate and nearly straight before posterior angles; posterior margin wider than anterior margin (PBW/PAW = 1.19); lateral gutters sparsely punctate, gradually widen to base, fused with basal foveae; anterior angles remarkably protruded, bluntly triangular; posterior angles well-marked, sharply rectangular; disc glabrous and gently convex, with some shallow transverse wrinkles; median line fine but clearly defined, not reaching anterior nor posterior borders; basal foveae short and deep, without punctures or wrinkles; middle area between two basal foveae sparsely punctate, with longitudinal rugose; microsculptural meshes transversely.

Elytra (Fig. 4D). – Elongate and amygdaloid (EL/EW = 1.82); widest near middle; basal marginations complete and nearly straight, humeral angles rounded, without denticle; apices distinctly protruded, mucronate; parascutellar pores present; parascutellar striae well developed and short; striae well incised and distinctly punctured by small but deep punctures; intervals moderately convex; interval 8 suddenly deepened and distinctly curved at about basal 1/5; interval 3 with three setiferous pores, the anterior adjacent to stria 3, the other two adjacent to stria 2, at about apical 1/4, middle and basal 3/4, respectively; umbilical series interval 9 with

composed of 24 pores throughout, continuous; four pores present at end of interval 7; two apical pores present; microsculptural meshes transversely.

Legs. – Thin and slender, meso- (Fig. 9C) and meta- (Fig. 9D) coxae bisetose; each trochanter unisetose; meta-femora trisetose posteriorly; tibiae and tarsi smooth, without longitudinal sulci externally; tarsomere 4 bilobed in pro- and meso-legs, while moderately emarginated in meta-ones.

Female genitalia (Fig. 10). – Typical in this genus, bursa copulatrix wide, simply saccate, middle part evidently folded, narrowed at base; gonocoxite 2 (Fig. 8B) triangular, slightly curved outwards, without lateral or dorsal ensiform setae, but presence of three tiny setae on outer margin and two short nematiform setae at subapex, apex blunt.

Male. – Unknown.

Etymology. – The new species is named after Mr. Jin-Qiao Zhu, who collected and provided the holotype specimen of the new species for our study.

Distribution. – China (Zhejiang). Known only from Baimashan Forest Park (Fig. 9) in Suichang County.

Remarks. – The holotype of the new species was collected from a drainage ditch filled with fallen leaves on a mountainside.

Discussion

These two endogean species discovered in mainland China are of great significance to the biology and biogeography of Carabidae. For a long time, numerous endogean species have been documented in Taiwan province and Japan (Wada & Washida, 2022); notably, all seven species recorded from Taiwan province, namely *J. nishikawai*, *J. rectangulata*, *J. orthogenys*, *J. alticola*, *J. shihi*, *J. longa*, and *J. parvicollis* (Uéno & Saito, 1991), are endogean species; in contrast, all previously known congeneric species from mainland China were cavernicolous; the present



Fig. 9. *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov.

A, B. Head. C. mesocoxae. D. metacoxae. A. Dorsal view. B, C, D. Ventral view.

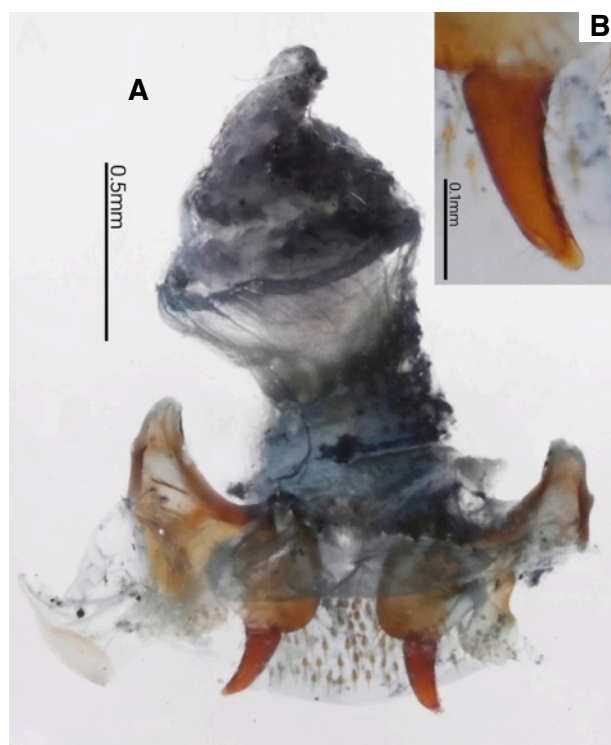


Fig. 10. Ventral view of female genitalia (A) and gonocoxite 2 (B) of *Jujiroa jinqiao* sp. nov.



Fig. 11. Baimashan Forest Park, the type locality of *Jujiroa jinqiaoi* **sp. nov.**

A-C. general environment. **D.** the individual of *Jujiroa jinqiaoi*, **sp. nov.** was collected in a plastic jar.

discovery of endogean species in mainland China suggests that we can infer a close faunal relationship among mainland China, Taiwan province and Japan.

However, the two species of *Jujiroa* discovered in this study, although both endogean, exhibit distinctly different degrees of specialization to subterranean darkness: *J. jinqiaoi* **sp. nov.** from Zhejiang is paler, slender, with smaller eyes, resembling some cavernicolous species; by contrast, *J. kusha* **sp. nov.** from Sichuan is darker, robust, with relatively well-developed eyes; this may to some extent indicate the cave-adaptation process of the tribe Platynini; combined with the high diversity of *Jujiroa* in Sichuan (Tian & He, 2020a), we speculate that the genus *Jujiroa* may have originated in Sichuan and dispersed and evolved outwardly.

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Description. – JYX

Article proofreading. – ZFH

Bibliographic work. – XHY

Material study. – MZY

Author of the figures. – JYX

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Résumé

Jiang Y.-X., Zeng F.-H., Xue H.-Y. & Ma Z.-Y., 2026. – Description de deux nouvelles espèces endogée du genre *Jujiroa* (Coleoptera : Carabidae : Platyninae) de la Chine continentale. *Faunitaxys*, 14(19): 1 – 7.

Dans le présent article, deux nouvelles espèces du genre *Jujiroa* sont décrites: *Jujiroa jinqiao* **sp. nov.** (Parc forestier de Baimashan, Zhejiang) et *Jujiroa kusha* **sp. nov.** (Parc forestier de Micangshan, Sichuan). Les premières signalisations de deux espèces endogée du genre *Jujiroa* de la Chine continentale sont présentées, y compris la première mention provinciale du genre pour la province du Zhejiang.

Mots-clés. – Coleoptera, Carabidae, Platyninae, *Jujiroa*, taxonomie, description, espèce nouvelle, endogé, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Chine.

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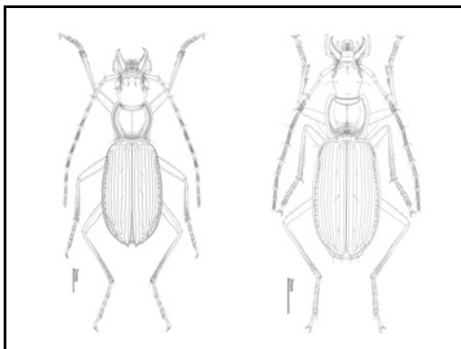


Illustration de la couverture :

Jujiroa kusha sp. nov., ♂, holotype (gauche).
Jujiroa jinqiao sp. nov., ♀, holotype (droite).

Crédits:

Yu-Xin Jiang : Fig. 1-11.